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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/074,734

02/13/2002

Mehrban Jam

100111713-1

6372

7590

11/16/2006

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY

Intellectual Property Administration

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EXAMINER

CHOWDHURY, NIGAR

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2621

DATE MAILED: 11/16/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/074,734	<b>Applicant(s)</b> JAM ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Nigar Chowdhury	<b>Art Unit</b> 2621	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 September 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-5,7-14 and 18-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3-5,7-14 and 18-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 13 February 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                 | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                        | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 3-5, 7-14, 18-26 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1, 3, 5, 23, 25, 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,424,795 by Takahashi et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,310,647 by Parulski et al.
2. Regarding claim 1, Takahashi discloses a method for presenting photographs for display using a DVD player the method comprising (Fig. 6, Col. 13 lines 23-46):
  - Reading a still-picture file for a selected photograph from the DVD disc (Fig. 6, Col. 13 lines 23-46), wherein the still-picture file includes only a single compressed digital photograph (Fig. 1, Col. 5 lines 63-Col. 6 lines 7.

Still picture compressing unit compresses single picture one by one.) and does not include any digital video frames (Fig. 2, Col. 7 lines 48-59. Still picture frame does not include any video frame (VR\_STILL. VRO))

- Decoding and presenting the sequence of frames (Fig. 6, Col. 13 lines 23-46)

Takahashi fails to disclose transcoding data from the still-picture file into a sequence of frames, wherein transcoding includes extracting DCT data from the still-picture file and encoding and outputting a key picture frame using the DCT data

Parulski discloses transcoding data from the still-picture file into a sequence of frames, wherein transcoding includes extracting DCT data from the still-picture file and encoding and outputting a key picture frame using the DCT data (Col. 3 lines 1-9, 16-25, 49-65)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the proposed combination of Takahashi's system to include transcoding with DCT, as taught by Parulski, for the advantage of providing more space in storage medium.

3. Regarding claim 3, Takahashi discloses the method further comprising:

- Selecting a photograph presentation mode of the DVD player (Fig. 6, Col. 13 lines 23-46)

- Navigating amongst still-picture files stored in a directory structure on a DVD disc to select the photograph for presentation (Fig. 2, Col. 7 lines 43-Col. 8 lines 27)

4. Regarding claim 5, Takahashi discloses a DVD player configured to present digital photographs for display the DVD player comprising (Fig. 6, Col. 13 lines 24-46):

- Still-picture files of selected photographs to sequences of frames, wherein each still-picture file contains data representing only a single digital photograph (Fig. 2, Fig. 6, Col. 13 lines 24-46) and the still-picture file comprise one of a JPEG, GIF, and PNG files (Fig. 2)
- A navigator for selecting the still-picture files (Fig. 2, Col. 7 lines 48-59)

Takahashi fails to disclose a transcoder for converting the still-picture files of selected photographs to sequences of frames includes extracting DCT data from the still-picture files and encoding and outputting a key picture frame using the DCT data and controller to control the transcoder to direct presentation of the sequence

Parulski discloses a transcoder for converting the still-picture files of selected photographs to sequences of frames includes extracting DCT data from the still-picture files and encoding and outputting a key picture frame using the DCT data (Col. 3 lines 1-9, 16-25, 49-65) and controller to control the transcoder to direct presentation of the sequence (Fig.1 (30, 32))

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the proposed combination of Takahashi's system to

include transcoding with DCT, as taught by Parulski, for the advantage of providing more space in storage medium.

5. Regarding Claim 23, Takahashi discloses a DVD player configured to present digital photographs for display, the DVD player comprising:

- Means for reading a still-picture file for a selected photograph from the DVD disc, wherein the still-picture file is one of a plurality of still-picture files and each still-picture file contains data representing only a single digital photograph (Fig. 2, Fig. 6, Col. 13 lines 24-46) and the still-picture file comprises one of a JPEG, GIF, and PNG file (Fig. 2)
- Means for decoding and presenting the video sequence (Fig. 6, Col. 13 lines 23-46)

Takahashi fails to disclose means for transcoding data from the still-picture file into a video sequence, wherein transcoding includes extracting DCT data, from the still-picture file and encoding and outputting a key picture frame using the DCT data

Parulski discloses means for transcoding data from the still-picture file into a video sequence, wherein transcoding includes extracting DCT data, from the still-picture file and encoding and outputting a key picture frame using the DCT data (Col. 3 lines 1-9, 16-25, 49-65)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the proposed combination of Takahashi's system to

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include transcoding with DCT, as taught by Parulski, for the advantage of providing more space in storage medium.

6. Regarding claim 25, Takahashi discloses the DVD player wherein the DVD player comprises a stand alone DVD player (Fig. 1, 2)

7. Regarding claim 26, Takahashi discloses a computer readable storage medium (Col. 7 lines 26-37) on which is embedded one or more computer programs, one or more computer programs implementing a method for presenting photographs for display using a DVD player, one or more computer programs comprising a set of instructions for:

- Reading a still-picture file for a selected photograph from the DVD disc, wherein the still-picture file is one of a plurality of still-picture files and each still-picture file contains data representing only a single digital photograph (Fig. 2, Fig. 6, Col. 13 lines 24-46) and the still-picture file comprises one of a JPEG, GIF, and PNG file (Fig. 2)
- Decoding and presenting the video sequence (Fig. 6, Col. 13 lines 23-46)

Takahashi fails to disclose means for transcoding data from the still-picture file into a video sequence, wherein transcoding includes extracting DCT data, from the still-picture file and encoding and outputting a key picture frame using the DCT data

Parulski discloses means for transcoding data from the still-picture file into a video sequence, wherein transcoding includes extracting DCT data, from the still-picture

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file and encoding and outputting a key picture frame using the DCT data (Col. 3 lines 1-9, 16-25, 49-65)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the proposed combination of Takahashi's system to include transcoding with DCT, as taught by Parulski, for the advantage of providing more space in storage medium.

8. Claims 4, 7, 12, 13, 14, 18, 24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,424,795 by Takahashi et al. and U.S. Patent No. 6,310,647 by Parulski et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,970,640 by Green et al.

9. Regarding claim 4, Takahashi discloses DVD player for recording and reproducing still images. Parulski discloses digital still camera which stores digital images with a baseline DCT compatible bitstream. Takahashi and Puralski both fails to disclose the method wherein the transcoding further comprises:

- Outputting a sequence header prior to a key picture frame
- Outputting dummy frames after the key picture frame while the selected photograph is to be presented
- Outputting a sequence end code to stop presentation of the selected photograph

Green discloses the method wherein the transcoding further comprises:



- Outputting a sequence header prior to a key picture frame (Index has header to identify the picture frame. Col. 9 line 45, 46.)
- Outputting dummy frames after the key picture frame while the selected photograph is to be presented (Col. 3 line 34-47)
- Outputting a sequence end code to stop presentation of the selected photograph (Col. 12 line 45-49)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the proposed combination of Takahashi and Parulski's system to include sequence header, dummy frames, sequence end code, as taught by Green, for providing a id of frames and desire playback rate by inserting dummy (blank) frames.

10. Method claim 7 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in the corresponding claim 4 above.

11. Regarding claim 12, Takahashi discloses DVD player for recording and reproducing still images. Takahashi fails to disclose

- A frame buffer for buffering the sequences to be output as at least one video signal from the DVD player
- The transcoder outputs the sequences to a decoder and the decoder decodes the sequences prior to the sequences being sent to the frame (Col. 12 line 66 – Col. 13 line 22).

Parulski discloses the transcoder outputs the sequences to a decoder and the decoder decodes the sequences prior to the sequences being sent to the frame (Fig. 1 (30, 40), Col. 3 lines 1-9,16-25,49-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the proposed combination of Takahashi's system to include transcoding with DCT, as taught by Parulski, for the advantage of providing more space in storage medium.

Takahashi and Parulski both fail to disclose a frame buffer for buffering the sequences to be output as at least one video signal from the DVD player

Green discloses a frame buffer for buffering the sequences to be output as at least one video signal from the DVD player (Col. 2 line 51-60)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the proposed combination of Takahashi and Parulski's system to include frame buffer, as taught by Green, for the advantage of providing temporary storage before displaying sequences in the screen

12. Referring claim 13, Takahashi discloses DVD player for recording and reproducing still images. Parulski discloses digital still camera which stores digital images with a baseline DCT compatible bitstream. Takahashi and Puralski both fails to disclose the DVD player wherein the DVD player also comprises a game machine.

Green discloses the DVD player wherein the DVD player also comprises a game machine (Fig. 2 (268), Col. 6 line 4)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the proposed combination of Takahashi and Parulski's system to include game machine, as taught by Green, for the advantage of providing more option to user. It will be more convenient for the user to have game machine in the DVD player.

13. Regarding claim 14, Takahashi discloses DVD player for recording and reproducing still images. Parulski discloses digital still camera which stores digital images with a baseline DCT compatible bitstream. Takahashi and Puralski both fails to disclose the DVD player wherein the navigator comprises software in form of game product.

Green discloses the DVD player wherein the navigator comprises software in form of game product. (Col. 7 line 61- Col. 8 line 5)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the proposed combination of Takahashi and Parulski's system to include game product, as taught by Green, for the advantage of providing more option to user. It will be more convenient for the user to have software in form of game product

14. Regarding claim 18, Takahashi discloses a DVD player configured to present digital photographs for display, the DVD player comprising:

- A navigator for selecting the digital photographs (Fig. 2), wherein the digital photographs are single frames converted from still-pictures files each containing data representing only a single digital photograph and encoded as sequences and stored in an accessible directory structure on a DVD disc, and wherein the still-picture files comprise one of a JPEG, GIF, and PNG files (Fig. 2, Col. 7 lines 48-59, Col. 13 lines 23-46)

Takahashi fails to disclose transcoding, MPEG2, a frame buffer for buffering the decoded MPEG2 sequences to be output as at least one video signal from the DVD player.

Parulski discloses extracting DCT data from the still-picture files and encoding and outputting a key picture frame using the DCT data (Col. 3 lines 1-9, 16-25, 49-65)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the proposed combination of Takahashi's system to include transcoding with DCT, as taught by Parulski, for the advantage of providing more space in storage medium.

Takahashi and Parulski both fail to disclose MPEG2, a frame buffer for buffering the decoded MPEG2 sequences to be output as at least one video signal from the DVD player.

Green discloses a frame buffer for buffering the sequences to be output as at least one video signal from the DVD player (Col. 2 line 51-60)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the proposed combination of Takahashi and Parulski's

system to include frame buffer, as taught by Green, for the advantage of providing temporary storage before displaying sequences in the screen

Takahashi, parulski, and Green all of them fails to disclose MPEG2.

It is noted that the use of MPEG2 is old and well-known in the recording art. Therefore, official notice is taken. Moreover, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a well-known MPEG2 to compress the data into different format than MPEG which is old version of MPEG2.

15. Claim 24 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in the corresponding claim 14 above.

16. Claims 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,424,795 by Takahashi et al. and U.S. Patent No. 6,310,647 by Parulski et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,975,809 by Eiref et al. and U.S. Patent No. 6,907,188 by Nonomura et al.

17. Regarding claim 8, Takahashi discloses DVD player for recording and reproducing still images. Parulski discloses digital still camera which stores digital images with a baseline DCT compatible bitstream. Takahashi and Parulski both fails to teach a free running timer for use by the navigator in timing the selection of the still picture files so as to present the selected still picture slides in a slide show format.

Eiref teaches free running timer or clock (Fig. 1 (116), Col. 3 line 28-32)

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the proposed combination of Takahashi and Parulski's system to include running clock, as taught by Eiref, for consuming power.

Takahashi, Parulski, and Eiref fail to teach slide show. Nonomura teach slide show (in Col. 1 line 17-24)

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the proposed combination of Takahashi, Parulski, and Eiref's system to include slide show of still picture, as taught by Nonomura, for viewer which will be convenient and easier to show in a group of people in meeting or in conference.

18. Claims 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,424,795 by Takahashi et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,310,647 by Parulski et al. and U.S. Patent No. 6,970,640 by Green et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,975,809 by Eiref et al. and U.S. Patent No. 6,907,188 by Nonomura et al.

19. Regarding claim 19, Takahashi discloses DVD player for recording and reproducing still images. Parulski discloses digital still camera which stores digital images with a baseline DCT compatible bitstream. Green discloses sequence header, dummy frames, and frame buffer. Takahashi, Parulski, and Green fail to teach a free running timer for use by the navigator in timing the selection of the MPEG2 sequences so as to present the selected still picture slides in a slide show format.

Eiref teaches free running timer or clock (Fig. 1 (116), Col. 3 line 28-32)

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the proposed combination of Takahashi, Parulski and Green's system to include running clock, as taught by Eiref, for consuming power.

Takahashi, Parulski, Green, and Eiref fail to teach slide show and MPEG2. Nonomura teach slide show (in Col. 1 line 17-24)

It would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to modify the proposed combination of Takahashi, Parulski, Green, and Eiref's system to include slide show of still picture, as taught by Nonomura, for viewer which will be convenient and easier to show in a group of people in meeting or in conference.

Moreover, Takahashi, Parulski, Eiref, and Nonomura fails to teach MPEG2. It is noted that the use of MPEG2 is old and well-known in the recording art. Therefore, official notice is taken. Moreover, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a well-known MPEG2 to compress the data into different format than MPEG which is old version of MPEG2.

20. Claims 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,424,795 by Takahashi et al. and U.S. Patent No. 6,310,647 by Parulski et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,907,188 by Nonomura et al.

21. Regarding claim 9, Takahashi discloses DVD player for recording and reproducing still images. Parulski discloses digital still camera which stores digital images with a baseline DCT compatible bitstream. Takahashi and Parulski both fails to teach remote control.

Nonomura teaches remote control which is comprising:

- A remote control for sending commands to the navigator to control the selection and presentation of the still picture files (Fig. 22, Col. 19 line 63-Col. 20 line 2)
- Buttons for controlling presentation of a DVD movie are re-used to control the presentation of the still picture files (Col. 19 line 58-Col. 20 line 20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a remote control to control the display screen by user preference and it is also easy to control the screen from any where of the room.

22. Regarding claim 10, Takahashi discloses DVD player for recording and reproducing still images. Parulski discloses digital still camera which stores digital images with a baseline DCT compatible bitstream. Takahashi and Parulski both fails to teach remote control.

Nonomura teaches remote control which is comprising (Col. 20 line 17-20):

- A first button that I re-used to function as a display picture control
- A second button that is re-used to function as a previous picture control
- A third button that is re-used to function as a next picture control.



Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a remote control to control the display screen by user preference and it is also easy to control the screen from any where of the room.

23. Regarding claim 11, Takahashi discloses DVD player for recording and reproducing still images. Parulski discloses digital still camera which stores digital images with a baseline DCT compatible bitstream. Takahashi and Parulski both fails to teach remote control.

Nonomura teaches remote control which is comprising (Col. 19 line 58-Col. 20 line 20)

- A set of buttons that are re-used to navigate through a directory structure of still-picture files
- The set of buttons includes a button that functions as a one level up in the directory structure and a button that functions as a one level down in the directory structure.

24. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a remote control to control the display screen by user preference and it is also easy to control the screen from any where of the room.

25. Claims 20-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,424,795 by Takahashi et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,310,647 by Parulski et

al. and U.S. Patent No. 6,970,640 by Green et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,907,188 by Nonomura et al.

26. Regarding claim 20, Takahashi discloses DVD player for recording and reproducing still images. Parulski discloses digital still camera which stores digital images with a baseline DCT compatible bitstream. Green discloses sequence header, dummy frames, and frame buffer. Takahashi, Parulski, and Green fail to teach remote control.

Nonomura teaches remote control which is comprising:

- A remote control for sending commands to the navigator to control the selection and presentation of the still picture files (Fig. 22, Col. 19 line 63-Col. 20 line 2)
- Buttons for controlling presentation of a DVD movie are re-used to control the presentation of the still picture files (Col. 19 line 58-Col. 20 line 20).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a remote control to control the display screen by user preference and it is also easy to control the screen from any where of the room.

27. Regarding claim 21, Takahashi discloses DVD player for recording and reproducing still images. Parulski discloses digital still camera which stores digital images with a baseline DCT compatible bitstream. Green discloses sequence header,

dummy frames, and frame buffer. Takahashi, Parulski, and Green fails to teach remote control.

Nonomura teaches remote control which is comprising (Col. 20 line 17-20):

- A first button that I re-used to function as a display picture control
- A second button that is re-used to function as a previous picture control
- A third button that is re-used to function as a next picture control.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a remote control to control the display screen by user preference and it is also easy to control the screen from any where of the room.

28. Claim 22 is rejected for the same reason as discussed in the corresponding claim 21 above.

### ***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

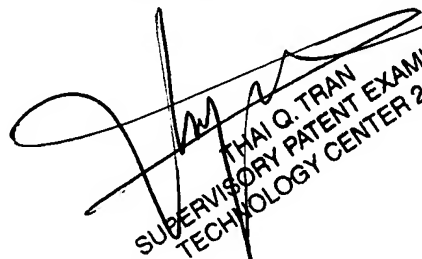
mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nigar Chowdhury whose telephone number is 571-272-8890. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 AM - 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thai Tran can be reached on 571-272-7382. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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11/13/2006

  
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